ever, is a chattel. All the Southern laws; all the laws extending over two-thirds of "the land " of the free and the home of the brave," so say. If the State Constitutions are silent on this point. it is because men who steal men do not like so to glorify robbery. It would look bad for fifteen State Constitutions to indorse piracy and marder. But laws are not so giugerly treated. Bob, accordingly, is the chattel aforesaid. Bub, though a chattel, is a hero. A hero in comparson with whom your ordinary throat cutter is a Short Boy or Dead-Rabbit. A here before whom the whole Homeric rabble of shoulder-hitters is dwarfed. The greatest hero is said to expose his life a thousand times. That number is a poetical figure of speech. But in the case of Bob Butt it is an arithmetical figure of speech. Bob Butt acted as a grave-digger, during a pestidence. As grave-digger for " Eleven Hundred " and Fifty-nine of the inhabitants of Portsmouth, "Virginia, during the year 1855, when the yellow "fever desolated tent afflicted town." Bob Butt. the chattel, according to an advertisement in The Philad Ipria Evening Journal, is 43 years old, and is owned in Portsmouth. The chattel is now in Philadelphia, by permission of its master. The chattel "is earnestly anxious to free" itself and its " wife and two children from servitude, and begs "leave to appeal to the well-known generosity of "the people of that great city for assistance." The chattel is sexton, undertaker and grave-digger, and in the short space of seven weeks buried the Eleven Hundred and Fifty-nine persons aforesaid. Buried them by the hot light of the sun. Buried them by the cold light of the znoon. Buried them all day. Buried them all night. Slept over the bodies, Made the worms his brothers and sisters. Defied ghosts. Laughed at death. Stood spade in hand; eloquent as the Wandering Jew; sublime as Inexprable Time. No coffin too heavy; no corpse too corrupt; no labor too cru-hing for Bob Butt the chatte!. The Portsmouth Relief Association thus signalizes the chattel in its report:

"And then we had to make provision for the dead. In this last rad duty the Association was materially assisted by the indefatigable and truly praiseworthy exertions of one of our colored population, familiarly known as Bob Butt. The humble regro in his line performed duty beyond all price. From morn till night he labored at the spade and frequently made the grave his resting-place. Under his direction and superintendence, all who died of the fever were decently committed to their mother earth."

The chattel publishes this, and adds that it is happy to state that the estimate in which it is held at home has prompted its master "to abate at " least one-half of the moneyed value" they could command, and that it has earned and saved about one-fifth of the sum which will be required. And furthermore, that the ladies and gentlemen of Portsmouth will in some public manner or otherwise assist it liberally in its efforts to purchase the freedom of itself and family, should it, on its return home, be able to show that by the kindness of the people of the great City of Philadelphia, the sum remaining to be raised is within the means of its own small town. And it is the earnest wish of the chattel that it may be able to return to Portsmouth with assurances that it and its family will soon be free. And the chattel signs the document in question with a cross-fitting emblem of the poor. illiterate slave who carries the fardel of the cross through life.

We like this hugely. Committees abound, composed of lovely women, raising means to buy the bones of Washington from the distinguished chattel-hirer who presides in such hereditary majesty over them. Bone Committees are in fact the rage. Wherever we turn, it is a question of that \$200,000 to buy those bones. Now, the matter of Bob Butt is also an affair of bones. There are the bones of those Eleven Hundred and Fiftynine persons buried by it-decen'ly buriedand a duty thus performed is, we are told, beyond price. But there are, also, the bones of the chattels, buried in Slavery, which desire to be exhumed. Could not some public National Committees provide for the Bob Butt bones, just for the honor of humanity.

We urge this, for we do not think it right so to come down on Philadelphia for money to buy up there bones. Philadelphia did her part during that pestilence. Portsmoth sent up to her a despairing cry, and in answer many physicians and nurses went thence to aid our Southern brethren in their serrows. Of the physicians who went thither from Philadelphia and other places, there were just about 100; of these just about 50 died ! Equal mortality, it may be assumed, attended the nurses. Of course history will not celebrate their memories. History never does anything so decent. But local goes p does it. These dead heroes and beroines have just been rendered up to Philadelphia, and honorably interred in that city. As guardian of their manes, as undertaker to the last, Bob Butt, the chattel, went with their coffins to Philadelphia, and super ntended their funerals. The chattel avails itself of its visit there and advertises as we have shown. The chattel, it may be mildly urged, ought to succeed. Ought to succeed for the chattel's own sake. Ought to succeed for the sake of the chattel's family chattels. Ought to succeed for the memory of those it buried, including the dostors and nurses. Ought to succeed for the love of God in particular and human nature in general. Ought not to succeed for the honor of Virginia, State which sells Twelve Milion dollars' worth annually of her own sons and daughters-many of them with "the best white blood" in their veinswith the genius and the fire of the Caucasian man.

That the chattel Bob Butt, after out-rivaling "the six hundred" who rode

"Into the jaws of des

should stand with head uncovered and hand extended, in the city which sacrificed her noblest men and women for Virginis during the pestilence, is an inevitable effluence of the system of Slavery. It may require a new terminology of condemnation to characterize the picture, ordinary phrases being unable to sound the depths of such meannesss; but it is still perfectly appropriate, under the circumstances. It belongs to Slavery as much as the chain and the scourge, as sufferings and broken

To those who wish to enter-into the slave-trade for the nonce, and buy the chattel and the cochattels at half their value, we give the informstion that moneys may be forwarded to Jasper Harding, esq., of the Philad sphia Inquirer, to the Rev. Dr. Duchachet, to Frank Field, esq., and other gentlemen of Philadelphia, named in the chattel's advertisement.

We perceive that there are several projects before the Legislature for new horse railroads in this city. That there is ample room for new railroads, is pretty well proved by this fact: that, at those hours of the day when people chiefly ride, nobody who enters, or attempts to enter the ears of the existing lines, except at the points where they

start, stands the least chance to get a seat, and will have to bear and inflict all sorts of pushing, shoving and squeezing, to get even a standing place. Between the hours of 5 and 6 p. m., there is a complete scramble to get into the Sixth and Eighth-avenue care, amounting almost to a riot, while the cars are packed and crowded to a shameful degree. A gentleman of credibility assures us that he has ridden home regularly, on the Eighth-avenue cars, for three years past, without once in all that time happening to get a seat. The proposed Ninth-avenue railroad, for a part of which the rails have long been laid, would operate to relieve this intolerable pressure.

The Republicans of the Hd District of New Hampshire have chosen wisely in renominating MASON W. TAPPAN for Congress. His competitors may have been as worthy and deserving, but they cou'd hardly be so experienced and efficient. We trust his reëlection is not doubtful.

## THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859. The report that Messrs, Seward, Hale, Giddings, Chase, Wade and other distinguished Republicans, are in favor of the stealing of Cuba is a stupid fiction, started in the silly hope that it will have some political effect at the North. Republicans here all look upon the Cuban movement as a transparent humbug, which will result in nothing. The only foundation for the stories about the secrect negotiations with the Spanish officials is a rumor that the President is trying to bribe the Governor-General and the Spanish in litary commanders in Cuba to betray the island into his hands. This is alleged to be the object of the thirty millions. But it is also suspected here that a large share of the money, if the Presidents gets it, will be used with the mere prospect of success to carry the next Presidential election.

Unexpectedly the House had a stirring session to-day. A bill was pending, reported from the Committee on Public Lands, amending the preemption laws, requiring three months residence to socure preëmption. Mr. Grow moved his amendment prohibiting any except actual settlers from purchasing public lands till ten years after they shall have been surveyed. Half a dozen Yeas and Nays were taken to evade a direct vote upon it, but its friends voted them down persistently, and at last it was reached and carried by fourteen majority, every Republican voting Yea. A few Democrats who had voted for the bill before awendment, now turned against it, and the engrossment was defeated by four majority. A motion to reconsider is pending.

The hope of Kansas Land Grants this session is much less than it was a day or two since. The Public Land Committee, though a majority were opposed to the Grants, agreed to report a bill for the House to vote on, but the promise was not kept, and, as their right to report has now ceased till reached again in turn, which it will not be this session, it is possible that it may not be got before the House for a direct vote. The Republicans, with a few exceptions, are in favor of it.

Fernando Wood is here, the guest of the Post-

It is reported that Judge Black of Nebraska has been appointed Governor of that Territory.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859. Letters received from Hong Kong November 24, state the U. S. steam frigates Powhatan and Mississip pi were there, and the Minnesota daily expected from Shanghai, with Minister Reed on board. Business Shanghai, with aimister Reed on board. Business was generally dul, but reviving. Many American vessels find difficulty to obtain freights, although the rate to New-York is only \$3 per tun. The Allies were still in possession of Canton The Commissioners had not yet arranged the tariff under the recent treaties.

The Navy Department has received from Community Ridoley of the steamer Atlanta, dispatches

dated Barbadoes, 24th of December. He states that dated baroacce, that a pleasant voyage to Cumaoa. Gen. Paez enjoyed good health with the exception that the was still unable to walk in consequence of the in-jury to his ankle in New-York, and had to be carried inry to his suale in New-York, and had to be carried to his residence on a litter. The Atlanta found a: Barbadoes the steamers Westernport and M. W. Chapin, which were taking in oad previous to leaving for Pacaguay. Com. Ridgley received from Gen. Pacz a letter, which is inclosed, to the Navy Department, in which he expresses a warm regard for Ridgley and the other officers of the Atlanta, and says that the kind attentions of this Government to him shall never be forgotten, and that he loves the United States as dearly as his own native land. The President sent into the Senate to-day, in com-

The President sent into the Senate to-day, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a document showing the condition of the unsettled claims against foreign governments, together with some of these which have been adjusted. By a hasty glance at the paper, it appears that Capt. Wm. Webster presents a bill against Great Britain for over \$6,500,000 for loss and indemnity for lands purchased from a chief of New Zealand, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers. Claims are also urged by other parties sgainst that government for damage done to law-ini commerce, by the seizure and sale of vessels, &c. Among these is one for the bark Panchita, estimated at \$44,000. The only reparation made for the loss and capture of this vessel on the African coast is the concernment on Capt. Morseby's conduct and his interference with the American flag.

demnation of Capt. Moreover the content and management of the ference with the American flag.

Against Russia there are two cases, one for \$16,000 and the other for \$385,000. The latter is preferred by J. W. Perkins of Massachussetts, and charges a violation of the contract for arms furnished during the

Crimean war.

Against France, too, there are unsettled claims. She Against France, too, there are unsetted cashins. She has rejected several, including that of the owners of the ship America, for loss and damage in 1839 for violating the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and for the property thereby destroyed. Robert A. Parrish tenders a bill of 15 000,000 francs in the fulfillment of a verbal agreement entered into by M. Fould and the minister of Finance, and confirmed by the Emperor, to pay in this amount upon his demonstration of the existhim this amount upon his demonstration of the exist-ence of a gold field similar to that of California, and accessible to the French arms as soon as the French

accessible to the French arms as soon as the French flag can be raised in token of sovereignty in any part of the territory indicated. He alleges this perform ance, and hence seeks the payment for the same.

Against Spain, there is a long account. Two claims against her involve nearly a million of dollars for alleged violation of contracts, and a formidable hit is preferred for loss of vessels by capture. eferred for loss of vessels by capture. Thrasher, of Caban notoriety, whose case was in-volved in political questions, claims \$350,000, while there are eighty cases for loss and damage caused by the repeal of the Caban oreinance of 1844, admitting provisions and lumber free of duty from the United States.

Against Mexico there is a long list of unsettled and

retited claims.

Portugal is held responsible for losses to shipping.

Belgium has settled her accounts for losses on property at Antwerp by bombardment. There were twen y-one such cases. Holland and Denmark have not satisfied any of the

arms against them.

Prussia is asked to make explanation for the arres Prussia is asked to make explanation for the arres and ill usage of a naturalized citizen, who returned to the tative country and who was held liable for military duty due before his emigration. This is one of a number of similar cases.

Austria has little to answer for.

Rone comes next. N. B. Campbell complains o being furned out of Civita Veccals in an insulting manner, and being falsely accused of forging a raid to his passport. The matter has been referred to our Minister.

Minister.

Against Turkey, John Reeves claims for loss and damage sustained by allegation of the non-fulfillment of his contract for building vessels of war at Constantinople. As to the Dixon outrage at Jaffs, reparation is promised.

There is nothing against Greece. She has paid

Jonas W. King for loss and damage by imprisonmen

and exile.

With Naples and Sardinia there are small accounts We have a long and heavy list against China, on account of damages and losses principally to our ship-

ping.

The Fegee Islanders have through a commission arranged for their spoliations and theft, but it is not ascertained that the awards have been paid.

Hayti has not settled our accounts.

Guatemala now owes us nothing.

Against Nicaragus, there are numerous cases, including claims for property destroyed at Greytown by the bombardment.

All our claims against Costa Rica are unadjusted.

There are two unsettled cases against San Salvador.

All our claims against Costa Rica are unadjusted.
There are two unsettled cases against San Salvador.
The state of our claims is next stated against New
Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Caili, Brazil, Baenos
Dersonay and Perg. The last es, Uruguay, Paraguay and Peru. The last ned has the lingust list. Against Ecuador, there only one claim.

It may be some relief to know that the Sultan of

is only one claim.

It may be some relief to know that the Sultan of Zoanna has made full reparation.

The documents specify what claims against the abovenemed Governments have been settled, and in what manner, and the state of those now pending. In numerous instances the amounts of damage claimed are not stated, therefore there can be no clearly ascertained aggregate. Many milliens are involved, and some of the cases have been pending 40 years.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate of arpointments of Consuls are, Demothenes Walker of Mississippi, at Genon Robert Dowling of Iowa at Cork, Joseph W. Living-ton of New-York, at La Union: Abbott Mather of New-York, at New Granada; Charles A. Leas of Maryland, at Revei: Heary Anthon, ir., of New-York, at Batavia; Geo. T. Lograham of Maine, at Laguna; and Edward D. Peters of New-York, at Trebizonde, Asiatic Turkey.

It is stated that Mr. Stewart, the United States Marshal for Georgia, has been removed, on the ground of not exercising sufficient vigitance in regard to the yearth wands are case.

Mr. Hedge, the successor of Mr. Harris of Illinois, took his seat is the Home to-day.

Judge Samuel S. Black of Nebraska is to be Governor of that Territory.

The reappointment of J. W. Mandeville, as Surveyor General of California, has been confirmed by

#### XXXVth CONGRESS . . . . Second Session.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1859. The House bill for the relief of the Mobile and Onio Railroad was taken up. Considerable debate etsued on the question whether to pass it, or refer it to the Committee on Public Lands. It was finally laid

ver. The Invalid Pension bill was taken up and passed. The Invalid Pension bill was taken up and passed.
Mr. BENJAMAN (La.) reported a substitute for
Mr. Macon's bill, which authorized the President to
use the public forces of the Unita States. Mr. Benjamin's substitute, which was ordered to be printed, is
in substance as follows:

The first section gives power to the President,
wherever he has reason to apprehend that any of the
transit routes will be obstructed or closed by lawless
vessels, or that an attack is threatened against the
persons or property of our citizens, to use the land and

vessels, or that an attack is threatened against me persons or property of our citizens, to use the land and naval forces to prevent the threatened injury, on condition that the forces used are withdrawn zo soon as the object is accomplished. The second section gives power to the President, in case of actual violence to the persons or preperty of our citizens in any of the Central American States or in Mexico, to use the land and naval forces in exacting instant redress, the force to be withdrawn as soon as redress is granted. Section three requires an immediate report to Congress of what the President may do under the provisions of sec-

what the President may do under the provisions of sections one and two.

The Pacific Rairroad bill as amended came up.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and adopt as a substitute his minority report, the man nestures of which are an appropriation of \$10,000,000, and ten sections of land per mile, to construct the road; the said \$10,000,000 to be refunded in the form of net proceeds into the Treasury. No termini are named and no monopoly is to be given to any special Company. The road is to run from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. He believed that the road could be built over a certain route on these road could be built over a certain route on these terms, and made a lengthened speech in support of his

Mr. DAVIS spoke for three hours, strongly advocat ing a Southern road, and gave large details of the topography of the route, to show that it is the shortest and cheapest, and that the road from Texas to Califor-

nia can be completed for the sum he had named.

[It may here be mentioned that Mr. Pugh's amendment to terminate the road at the eastern boundary of California, was not lost, as was erroneously atated in some papers, but is still peeding, although it was temperarly withgrawn to enable Mr. Davis to offer his substitute.

Mr. GREEN (Mo.), in reply to Mr. Davis, deprecated the tenor of that Senator's speech, which he considered tended to exelt the advantages of the Southern, at the expense of the other routes. As to the Senator's proposal, his route would commence nowhere! and end at a similar place. There could be no assurance that a road would be built to connect with the eastern terminus any more than with the western. Who would vote ten unilions for any such doubtful hisk? He, however, did not consider that the road would now be built. When we arrive at the point would now be built. When we arrive at the point when all parties will concede a portion of their prejudices, under the coercive power of public sentiment, so as to unite on one road to suit all sections, then, and not till then, will the Pacific R silroad be built.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis) spoke in favor of taking these settimates for contracts—first, for a road north

of the parallel of 41°; second, for a road between 3°and 43°; and third, for a road south of 3°-—the President to send all said estimates to Congress for action.
Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) stated that he stood to every

Mr. IVERSON (Ga) stated that he stood to every word he had uttered in favor of two roads, on sectional and political grounds, and, in addition, had his views fortified by other evidence. He read a lefter from a citizen of Canada, who had passed many Winters in the interior of this continent, and who pronounced the Northern and Southern routes favorable, but the cen-tral route impracti lable, from the drifting snows. He also handed to the Secretary a note, which was read and ordered to be printed, together with a lengthy scientific paper to the same purport, by Lieut. Maury

ervatory. OWN (Miss) again spoke to the constitu Mr BROWN

onality of the measure.

Mr. MASON (Va.) here moved to adjourn. Mr. GWIN remonstrated and called for the Yeas and Nays, when the motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced Mesers. Sherman of Ohio, Bocock, Ritchie, Groeebeck and Ready as the Select Committee on the charges of alleged corruption n the Navy Department.

The bill to amend the Preemption laws, reported

yesterday, came up.
Mr. BLAIR (Me.) offered the Homestead bill as an

amendment, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. GROW (Pa.) offered an amendment, "that from and after the passage of this act, no public lands shall be exposed for sale by proclamation of the President, unless the returns of the surveyors thereof shall have been duly filed in the land office ten years or more;" which was adopted by fifteen

The House, by four majority, rejected the bill, by re fusing to order it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Much time was consumed by calling of the Yeas and
Nays on collateral questions.

The House west into Committee on the President's

Meseage, and immediately took a recess till 7 o'clock

Mr. PURVIANCE (Penal said, in the course of his speech, that he wished to test the sense of the Democrats, whether they were ready to sustain the President in his recommendation of specific duties. He replied to Mr. Washburn of Maine, remarking that that contlements pistform might suit that State, but Penalylvania must be permitted to make her own, and insisting that protection to demestic manufactures must be one of the planks which she would never surrender.

Mr. THOMPSON (N. Y.) dissented from Mr. Washburn's late speech, and objected to the inferences which Mr. Marshall of Kentucky drew from it. He denied any men's right to make a platform for the Republican party, which had no narrow planks, and contained no elemurits of disunion and distrust. He therefore trampled on all new platforms. He was in favor of the union of all good and tree men. But for this they would not have succeeded in the recent elections, and they would defeated when such union was repudiated. He advected peace instead of a cut-throat policy toward to defeated when such union was repudiated. He advo-cated peace instead of a cut-throat policy toward the Indians, and held the President and his party re-sponsible not only for the few new evils they prac-tice, but for the old ones which they toler-ste. As to the financial system of the Administra-tion, it is double-distilled humbur. The Sub-Treas-try is a declaration of war on all promises to pay. It acts on the principle that every man is a knave. He despised that system, which, while it despised credit, was borrowing \$1,000,000. He urged protection to home industry, and in conclusion, said we are too poor to pay our expenses, and yet the President talked about buying Cuba, and establishing an armed pro-tectorate over Mexico, and gentlemen were so inflated

about buying Cuba, and establishing an armed pro-tectorate over Mexico, and gentlemen were so inflated with the restless spirit of manifest destiny that they could scarcely be kept from combination.

Mr. PHELPS (Min.) made a spee in in favor of the bill ameridatory of the precamption laws. He urged its passage as necessary to prevent frands on the revenue, and referred to parts of that State to show

the deplorable effects of the present imperfect laws

which give undue advantages to speculators.
At 9 o'clock there were only twenty members in the
House, and about 150 auditors.
Mr. CAVANAUGH (Min.) showed the wonderful
progress of Minnesota, and deprecated the private
entry of lat ds, seconding the views of his colleague

in favor of the preemption system.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

### City Hall-Quarantine Commis-

ALBANY, Thurs fay, Jan. 20, 1859. The Board of Supervisors of New-York, with Mayor Tiemann, have forwarded to Mr. Conkling, Representative from New-York, the draft of a bill amend ing the City Hall act, so as to provide that a site a! joining the New City Hall, in the Park, be appropriated to the General Government as a Post Office. The bill provides that a building be erected, half at the expense of the city, and half at that of the General Government. City Hall stock to the amount of one million dallars at six per cent, redeemable in 1875, is authorized to be issued.

It is understood that, in Executive Session to-day, the Senate received from the Governor the names of Horatio Seymour, George W. Patterson and John C. Green of New-York, as Commissioners of Quarantine.

## Arrest of a Supposed Slaver.

SAVANNAH, Wedgeeday, Jan. 19, 1859. The bark Argelits was detained to-day by the Collector, on suspicion of fitting out for the slave-trads. She arrived here October 30, from Matanzas, and has been in port ever since.

# Three Days' Later from California.

[By the Overland Mail ] Sr. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 20 1859. The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 27th ult., has arrived. The train brought two through

passengers.
The President's message reached San Francisco at 3 o clock on the morning of the 26th, in 19 days 12 hours from St. Louis. The message hardly came up to public expectation, especially on the subject of the Pseulic Rainroad.

The Christmas holidays were being observed with

The Christmas holidays were being observed with extraordinary unanimity.

Dates from Victoria are to Dec. 18. There was great suffering at Fraser River, from cold. The steamer Enterprise left Fort Hope for Fort Langley on the 9th, with 125 passengers. She was frozen in on her way down. There being no provisions on board, the passengers attempted to go to Fort Langley over land. Srow was falling, and they lost their way; but after three days of inexpressible suffering, during which five or six were frozen to death, the weather moderated, and the steamer got free from the ice and came down and took the survivors to Fort Langley. A petitien was being circulated at Victoria for the withdrawsl of Gov. Douglas.

Miring had almost entirely ceased at Fraser River. Business was stagnant at San Francisco. Considerable rain had fallen.

erable rain had fallen. Arrived at San Francisco, Auckland, from Siam; Cyclone, from Hong Korg.

Philadelphia Machinery Contract. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1859.

Messrs. Realey, Neafle & Co. publish a card relative to the contract for construcing the machinery of the second sleop-of-war, building at the Philadelphia yard, declaring that in September last, the time for the opening of the bids, Mr. Norris was the only bidder, because the necessary information had been bidder, because the necessary information had been fornished to him aione. New bids were invited, and Reaney, Neathe & Co.'s drawings were approved by two boards of engineers with a guaranty of the ship accomplishing 16 miles per hour.

The card reiterates their former denial of capying

The card reiterates their former denial of capying from Mr. Norris's drawings, and asserts that Mr. Norris was mable to point out a single instance of similarity, and was compelled to admit his error. It also declares that it is susceptible of proof that the Norris movemen. was a dishonorable combination, headed by Mr. Griffith, assisted by a Philadelphia firm supplying Mr. Norris with their drawings.

#### Death of Col. Lee.

St. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.
Col. Francis Lee of the 2d Infantry died in this city at 7 o'clock last night of chronic diarrhea.
The official majority of Hodges (Democrat) over Conklin (Republicat), for Cosgress in the VIta District of Illinois, is 4,063.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad. CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.
The receipts of the Galens and Chicago Bailroad for the second week in January were \$14,700.

### Fires at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

There were three fires here last right. Messrs.

Smith & Hooper's candle factory was destroyed, involving a loss of \$5,000, \$1,800 of which was insured

Eastern Companies.
Two barns in East Cleveland were also set on fire
y an incendiary, and four yoke of premium estile

by an incendiary, and burned burned upon the upper story of Scovill's block was also burned. The damage to the building is about \$5,000; insurance unknown. The following are the principal sufferers:

Mr. Butts, hats and caps, damage by water covered by \$10,000 insurance in Eastern companies. Mr. Fiske, drugs, damage by water covered by \$3,000 insurance in Eastern comparies. Mr. Shelley, merchant tailor, stock badly damaged; no insurance. There was also much less on the law libraries and office farpicure in the building.

### From Buenos Ayres, etc.

The bark Swallow, which has arrived at Salem from Buenos Ayres, reports that the Hon. B. C. Yancy, U. S. Minister, with his family, arrived at Buenos Ayres November 15, and proceeded to Paraxa on the Suth. The Swallow brirgs dispatches for the United States Government.

States Government.

W. Roch, a drinking-saloon keeper in Richmond street, was held to bail in \$10,000 this morning, for a muderous assault on ex-Purser S.V. Hunter.

Ex Purser Hunter died at the Hospital this fafternoon from injuries inflicted by Rock. The deceased was a native of Kentucky, and recently dismissed from the News the salour production.

#### Grand Lodge of Masons of Canada. TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1839. The first regular balf-yearly meeting of the Masonic

The first regular half-yearly meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, since the union of the two Grand Lodges in July last, was held here yesterday and to-day. A letter from the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, recognizing the independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada was laid before the meeting, and gave general estisfaction. A uniform ritual was advocted for all Canadian Lodges. ing, and gave general estisfaction. A uniform rit-ual was adopted for all Canadian Lodges.

# The Steamship North American for

The Steamship North American, 20, 1859.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

The steamship North American, having completed her repairs, will sail from Portsmouth, N. H., to night for this city, where she will load and be ready for har voyage to Liverpool by Saturday night. The North American will take the United States Mails. Dispatches for Europe, filed at No. 2! Wall street, New-York, en Saturday, will be taithfully attended to, and forwarded by the North American.

WILKINGTON, Del., Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.
About 4 o'clock this afternoon one of Dupont's powder mills in the Hagley Yard exploded, killing James Gibbons and John grant. The shock was very severe, and was felt for miles around. United States Supreme Court.

Powder Mill Explosion.

# Washington, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1859. No. 49. Jacob B. Brown et al. vs. Berj. Huger. Argued for both parties. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1859. SENATE... ALBANY, Jan. 33, 1850.

The Controller submitted a statement of the expenses of printing in the following years: 1856, \$109,549 04; 1857, \$109,335 93: 1858, \$124,554 43.

The bill to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn was reported favorably.

The balance of the morning was occupied in a discussion on the rules.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the erection of a Lunatic Asylum at Sing Sing.

Sing Sing.

To authorize the Harlem Railroad to lay a double track, and use steam to Seventy-ninth street.

The Brooklyn Local Improvement bill giving the assessment to the assessors was passed.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was occupied all the morning in the reading of a bill to ameed the State Prison Act. John Van Buren was present on the floor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. OPDYKE called up the resolution requiring the

Sheriff, Clerk, &c. of New-York, to report the amount of smolt me ute of their offices.

Mr. CHANLER moved to make the resolution general over the State, and made a severe attack upon the Legislature of 1857, deprecating any attempt to revive such a policy during the present session. He declared that if the resolution was pressed in its present shape it would take the appearance of a partizan movement, the officers named being Democrats, while there was ample room to include within the scope of the resolution the Health Officers, and other officials created by the Republicans and preving other officials created by the Republicans and preving moving the could for the State without any small dishonest ones would not "one-residual to the countries of the countries Sheriff, Clerk, &c. of New-York, to report the amount of smolt ments of their offices.

Mr. CHANLER moved to make the resolution general over the State and made a severe attack upon the Legislature of 1857, deprecating any attempt to revive such a policy during the precent session. He declared that if the resolution was pressed in its present shape it would take the appearance of a partizan movement, the officers named being Democrats, while there was ample room to include within the scope of the resolution the Health Officers, and other efficials created by the Republicans and preying upon the people of New-York. He thought censure better apply to those who there the rich and oppress the poor in the shape of Police Commissioners, who, when the glare of conflagration and cry of danger are abroad, hide I ke cowards beneath their blankets.

Mr. OPDYKE replied, defending the resolutions, which simply sought for information and did not take the shape of legislation at present.

Pending the debate, the House adjourned.

THE HARLEM BALLENGAD.

Pending the debate, the House adjourned.

THE HARLEN BAILEOAD.

Mr. SLOAN'S bill authorizes the laying of a double track from the track in the Fourth avenue, at Forty-second street, up to Madison avenue, and up Madison avenue to Seventy-ninth street, for the use o' their cars ealy. The Company is authorized to use steam on the Fourth avenue, to and from the northern extremity of Manhattan Island, to the south side of Forty-second street, and to permit the use thereof by Forty-second street, and to permit the use thereof by the New-Haven Railroad Company for a period of

the New-Haven Railroad Company for a period of thirty years. All the rights, privileges, &c., granted the New-York and Harlem Railroad are extended for the term of thirty years.

NKG OYSTERS.

Mr. JOHNSON S bill in the Serate, to amend the act regulating the sale of keg oysters, provides that all kegs or cars containing oysters, put up for raile, shall be marked with the true quantity they hold, and three fourths of said quantity shall be solid means or oysters. A penalty of \$20 is imposed for violation.

Mr. BRANDRETH'S bill to authorize the erection of a Lunatic Asylum at Sing Sing, limits the cost to \$100,000.

CORRECTION.—The bill increasing the number of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York was reported fowerably by Mr. James J. Reilly, not unfavorably, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

#### FROM ALBANY.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859. The prevailing sentiment here is, that Quarantine should be removed, at all events so far as regards vessels and cargoes infected with yellow fever, or coming from ports where the "tropical scourge" prevailed at the time of their departure; but there is of course great diversity of opinion as to what should be or can be done. The difficulty of suggesting a new site for Quarantine has brought out a variety of propositions for relief to the port from the dangers of Quarantine, and that which will answer the purpose, and at the same time will call for the smallest expenditure from the lean Exchequer of the State, should, and perhaps will, be adopted.

Some ten or fifteen years ago New-Jersey ceded to the United States 1,400 acres of land at Sandy Hook, with jurisdiction for United States purposes. By an act of Congress passed in 1799, and still in force, the President of the United States is au-thorized to erect for the quarantines of the several States, wharves and warehouses for the reception of infected goods arriving in any vessel subject to a quarantine. It follows, therefore, that the Federal Government at any time can under this act, erect on Sandy Hook all the necessary storehouses for infected goods coming into the port of New-York, without appealing to the athorities of New-York.

It has been accordingly suggested that the Federal Government should be at once appealed to for

the purpose of securing ample warehouse room at Sandy Hook by the commencement of the next Quarantine season. I hear it said, but cannot youch for the fact, that Secretary Cobb has expressed his willingness to proceed in the matter of erecting warchouses in case the Legislature of this State shall make the proper request of the General

Government.

It is believed by gentlemen who are most con versant with the subject, and are, therefore, pre-sumed to know the real dangers arising from Quarantine, that, if infected goods are all sent to a storehouse at Sandy Hook, and all vessels poisoned with yellow fever thoroughly cleansed and purified below the narrows, the port of New-York, includ-ing the shores of Long Island and Staten Island, need have no fear of ever again suffering from im-

ported pestilence.

This plan of disposing of the Quarantine question, if, as is alleged, there is good reason for believing that it will prove effectual in protecting all hands from the danger of pestilential diseases, ought immediately to attract the attention of the Legislature: for it could not only be carried out in time for the coming Quarantine season, but the expense to the Statewould be so light as to insure its immediate adeption. But while the plan above suggested seems to satisfy all parties here, as far as it goes, it does not come up to the mark in meeting views of Staten Island. They accord in the effort for sending infected vessels and cargoes below the Narrows for parification, but they insist also on the

entire removal of the Hospitals from the present site.

Mr. Christie, the member from Staten Island, has introduced a bill into the Assembly, which has been sent to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of which Mr. Tuthill is Chairman, the provisions of which are substantially as follows:

SECTION 1. The Quarantine establishment to be wholly removed to the Lower Hay, below the Narrows. Three Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate for that purposs.

SEC. 2. The new site shall be located, and the establishment constructed, within said Lower Bay, on land belonging to this State, or to New Jersey; but shall not be nearer than three miles to the main land of Long Island or Statem Island.

SEC. 3. Gives power to the Commissioners to construct or build an island in the Lower Bay, of sufficient capacity for the entire Quarantine establishment.

entire Quarantine establishment

8zc. 4. Provides: if the property taken for a site is obtained
from New-Jessey, when sequired it shall be vested in the people

from New Jessey, when sequenced of this State.

Suc. 5 The Commissioners, when the site is obtained, shall furnish all needful facilities and attractures for Quarantine pur-

Sec. 5 The Commissioners, when the site is obtained, shall furnish all needful facilities and atroctures for Quarantine purposes.

Sec. 6. Contracts for the Quarantine structures shall be given to the lowest bidder, when in the opinion of the Commissioners it is axis so to do, and the usual public notice and security shall be required.

Sec. 7. Authorizes the Commissioners to procure Sandy Hook from New-Jersey by purchase or otherwise, and if by purchase the money to be drawn from the appropriation under this Act as the Governor of this State shall advise or approve, and that the Commissioners shall endeavor to obtain Sandy Hook prior to Laking any action under sections 2 and 3 of this soc.

Sec. 2. Takes, from and after the 1st of May neat, the entire control and management of the present Quarantine property and site from the Commissioners of Emigration, and vests it to the Commissioners under this act.

Sec. 9. Directs that within six months the Commissioners under this act shall sell at public auxion the present Quarantine Grounds, and give immediate and unnicombered possession thereof to the purchaser, the Governor of this State to regulate the sale and dictate the terms thereof.

Sec. 10. Makes provision for the disportion of the proceeds of the sale—the nortages to be paid off, expenses of sale to be paid and balance to be paid into the State Treasury.

Sec. 11. Requires the Commissioners to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, in such sums and with such securities as the Governor may approve also first their compensation. (Left clank in the bill at possess.)

Sec. 12. Appropriates money to definy the expenses of the scatter removal of the present Quarantine. (Also blank.)

Sec. 13. Removes immediately the anchorage of all vessels.

Sec. 14. Removes immediately the anchorage of all vessels.

of the Commissioners in such sums and at such times as may mit their wishes.

SEC 14 Removes immediately the anchorage of all vessels subject to Quarantine from the upper to the lower bay at a point at least three miles distant from the main land of the State of New York. It further vests the Castleton Scard of Healts with power to remove vessels anchored above the Narrows to the saver bay at its discretion, and at the supense of the vessel Sc. 18. Gives the Castleton Seard of Health a lien on vessels for all expenses incurred by them in removing the same under Sec. 14. 14. c. 16. Prohibits on and after the let day of April next, an

SEC. 16. Prohibits on and after the lat day of April Beat, any person sick with, or who has been exposed in a vesse or hospital to any pertilential or contrations disease, from being received into or reasoning in the hospitals at the present Quarantine, and in case any such sick or exposed, persons shall be permitted to enter the Quarantine Hespital, a penalty of \$1,000 is imposed by the Castleton Board of Hest in upon the guilty parties.

SEC. 19. Imposes a poor the Mayor and Commissioners of Heath of the City of New-York, the duty and expense of providing for the imported sick on and after a pril next, at some piace in the Lower Bay, provided the Commissioners under this sot shall not have completed a Quarantine by that time for the accommodation of the sick. This modest bill represents, I presume, the kind

of law which the people of Staten Island would desire to see enacted, but it is quite certain that it will never pass the House, or be reported by the Committee having it in charge, with essential mod feation or amendment. It is alleged by those who assume to know

whereof they speak, that any location in the Lower Bay, three miles from the main laud of Long Island Bay, three miles from the main land of Long Island or Staten Island, according to section 2, must necessarily be beyond the Orchard Shoals, in water 25 to 30 feet deep, and that the building of an island there will obstruct the main channel.

Section 3 is objected to as not prescribing the extent of the island to be constructed, leaving that

entirely to the discretion of the Commissioners

sider it safe" to grant the control to the lowed responsible bidder, and as Commissioners are only human, it is not wise to throw temptation in their way.

sy. Section 7, authorizing the Commissioners to tiate for Sandy Hook before proceeding under the sections of the bill, would seem to indicate there is still some hope of obtaining from the mulish Jersey neighbors that desirable locative

for Quaarntice purposes.

Section 8 takes from the Commissioners of Emiration, on the 1st of May, the control of Quarantine, and gives the same to the Quarantine Comties for protecting the port against infection disease, or taking proper care of the sick. Section 14 will have the effect of removing von

sels, cargoes, passengers and patients to a point about midway between Sandy Hook and States Island, about eight miles from present Quarantine. Sections 14 and 15 give to the Castleton Board of Health unlimited and irresponsible power over vessels at anchor above the Narrows.

Section 16 certainly grants very extraordinary power to the Castleton Board of Health. The first of April, after which, no person sick with, or who has been exposed to, any pestilential or contagious disease, shall be received into the hospitale of the present Quarantine, is the commencement of the next Quarantine season. Where are yellow fever patients to be taken? What is to be done with them? Nobody can be so insane as to sup-pose that the Commissioners of Quarantine can by that time provide for their accommodation. Even if the bill were forced, and the Commissioners appointed row, with the provision for first ne joti-ating with New-Jersey for Sandy Hook, which is a delicate affair, they would not have time to fur-nish the necessary accommodations for the sick by

the first of April. Section 17, requiring the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York to provide for the imported sick, at some place in the Lower Bay, in case the Commissioners fail to do se, is

cool, to say the least.

It is more than probable that Gov. Morgan would greatly prefer to be excused from the responsible duties imposed upon him by various sections of this remarkable bid.

Quarantine Commissioners Bowne and Bone have sent in their resignations.

The Assembly to day reported progress on the

bill amending the laws governing the State prisons.
This bill has many excellent features and some and so excellent. Among its repealing clauses is one which, if passed, will restore the use of the "Cat," now wisely forbidden. The bill also fails to provide now wisely forbidden. The bill also fails to provide proper restraints on the infliction of punishment by the officers. It should require mouthly reports to the Inspectors, of the number and nature of the punishment inflicted by any and every officer; and an annual report of the same from the Inspectors to the Legislature. The bill evidently requires careful and wise consideration.

Bills for the construction of railroads in the City of New-York follow each other in rapid succession. To day Mr. Spencer introduced a bill which authorizes John Kerr, John A. Kennedy, Edward P. Cowles and their assigns to construct a railroad.

Cowles, and their assigns, to construct a railroad Cowles, and their assigns, to construct a railroad with a double track, commencing on Seventh avenue, at the southern extremity of Central Park, thence along the Seventh avenue to the old Bloomingdale Road, or Broadway; thence along that road to Union place; along University place; along University place to Waverly place; thouse through Waverly place to Green street; thence, with a single track along Green street; thence, with a single track along Green street; to Canadistreet; along Canal to West Broadway, along West Broadway and College place to Barclay; thence, Broadway and College place to Barclay; thence, with a single track, to Church street, and thence, with a double track, to Broadway; returning through Barclay street to Church; thence through Church, with a single track, to Canal street; along Canal to Merser street; along Mercer street to

Waverley place; through Waverley place to con-nect with the track in University place.

The remaining provisions of the bill are similar to the other bills for the same object already intro-duced. It authorizes the company to take any real estate or interest required for its construction or operation.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILBOAD, -OR Saturday last, as the express train which leaves this city at 3:15 p. m., on the Hudson River Railroad, was approaching Schodack, the engineer who was sitting on his seat experienced a sudden shock, accompan by the splitting and giving way of the mat. Be same instant gave the usual signal for the stoppage of the train, when he discovered that three of the driving wheels had separated from the engine, and were lying upon the track. Fortunately no person was injure The train was detaited two hours.

TRAIN OFF THE TRACK-DETENTION OF TWO BE-PRESS TRAINS .- On Monday last four extra freight trains left Albacy for this city on the Hadson River Railroad. The last one, which left shortly after the night express, met with an accident at Stuyvesant, which detained the 3:15 p. m. and the 4:30 p. m. expresses from this city the whole night at that The detention was caused by the breaking of an axistree of the engine of the freight train, which three some of the cars from the track. As soon as the accident could be repaired, the expresses started for Albany, and arrived in that city about 2 a. m. on Tuesday morning. No person was injured.

-Mr. Mason W. Tappan, the present Representa-tive from the Hd District of New-Hampshire, was nominated on Wednesday on the first formal ballet, receiving just the number of votes necessary fee choice, 99 out of 197. Wm. H. Gore received 54 votes. Mr. Tappan has held office for two terms, and his nomination for a third is an anomaly in New-Hamp-shire, where the doctrine of rotation in office prevails.

LECTURE ON BARON STRUBEN. -The Rev. J. W. Bogen was to have lectured on Baron Steuben, at Chizton Hall, last evening, before the Young Men's Christian Union, but as the audience did not nur twenty persons, the lecture was postponed till next

ADJOURNMENT OF THE PLORIDA LEGISLATURE. Both houses of the Legislature adjourned on Saturday to meet again on the 4th Monday in November next The recess now taken is a strong indication of the neces sity of annual sessions.

BONNER'S NEXT CARD—A UNION OF JOURNAL1875.—Bonner is evidently determined not to let the
noblic forget him; he has hardly played out one trump
before another is produced equally calculated to
awaken surprise. Having, by his donation of \$10,000
to the Mount Vernos Fund, allured Mr. Everett in a
the ranks of his contributors, he has tried his soductive art with the same success on subjects still less
susceptible. In other words, Mr. Bonner's paper, to
be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions
from three of the prominent rival journalists of the
New-York daily press—namely, Bonnet of The Hercits, Grieley of The Thisuner, and Raymond of The
Times, who have been induced—for at least one word—
to lay aside their long-standing hostilities, and write
for The New-York Ledger. Bennett furnishes four
poeus, one of them an effection of youthful continent,
et titled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe
"To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic article in por me, one of them he reason you are accurately estitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic esticle in proce, urging memployee young men to leave the city and go to farming. Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre;" while two other journalists—Morris of The Home Journal, and Frentice of The Louisville Journal, thrown n their quota to the contexts. In addition to this list of attractions, there is an article entitled "A "Canson Ball in the Hat," belonging to a series which, judging from internal evidence and some vague rumors to the same effect, we should ascribe to the pen of Henry Ward Bescher, although the authorabin is not achoosledged by the publisher. These, with a sprightly Mount Vermon sketch by Mr. Everett, of his railir ad experience in a sleeping our, certainly consistute an inviting bill of fare.

[Kreeing Peal.]